

AS SEEN BY THE GERMAN

Impressions of Hawaii
From Cologne.

ESTIMATE OF UNCLE SAM

Writer in a Fatherland Newspaper
Tells of the Islands'
Importance.

The following translation from the Cologne Gazette, a leading German newspaper, gives a Fatherland view of America's acquisition of Hawaii and is taken from the Public Opinion of London:

It is useless to mourn for the destruction of the people of Hawaii; yet the thing goes on with melancholy solemnity before our eyes and in a few decades will be an accomplished fact. It has been long known that the kanakas of Hawaii could not survive contact and intercourse with the white races, and from the day of their discovery by Europeans it has only been a question of how long a time they could resist the shock of altered conditions. Yet it is a gloomy thought that the most highly developed people of the South Seas must fall a victim to the civilization of the Caucasian races. The kindred races of Tahiti, the Marquesas Islands, the Tonga group and of Samoa (the earliest home of the Polynesian races) seem to be able to bear up against the new order of things far better than the more northerly living Hawaiians; and these latter have succumbed only less slowly than the Maories of New Zealand to the British-Australian methods of development by gin and opium.

Their position was their ruin. They held the largest group of Islands, magnificently situated between California and China, between Canada and Australia, and their doom was sealed from the moment when the great commercial powers of the world began to recognize the value of the Pacific ocean. As early as 1851 the American Admiral Dupont, in the memorandum to Congress on the protection of the coasts of the United States, declared that the possession of the Hawaiian Islands was absolutely indispensable to the superiority of the American flag in the Pacific, and the repeated attempts made at different times by England, Russia and Japan to obtain control of Hawaii afford further proof of the high opinion of the importance of the Islands entertained by the other powers that dwell round the Pacific.

The fact is that a naval base in the north of the ocean from which active operations could be carried out is a condition precedent for the command of the Pacific. No warship, not even a swift modern cruiser, with increased fuel accommodation, could engage with an enemy on the enormous deserts of this great ocean without a safe base in some secure harbor wherein to refit and coal. In the South Seas the various groups of Islands are disposed of. In Samoa the United States has obtained the only useful harbor, Pago Pago, in Tutuila, and Germany has had to submit to this with a bleeding heart in order to exchange the dangerous proximity of Great Britain for the more welcome presence of America. But in the whole of the northern half of the ocean there is nothing except Hawaii which could form a naval base of the first rank. Honolulu itself is indeed only a moderate harbor; it scarcely affords shelter for the ever-increasing number of ships that visit it. Besides there is no large extent of smooth water, such as is required for the protection of dry docks, workshops, coal and ammunition stores against investment—the deep far way runs on the other side of the coral reef, to within one kilometer of the shore, so that a deep-drawing battleship with a few shells could destroy all wharfs, etc., before it could be driven off by the forts. Even though powerful fortifications, to command wide distances, could be built on the extinct volcanoes which lie immediately round the capital (and the Washington admiralty is busy preparing plans for such forts), a modern warship is more than a match for any land fort, and a fixed mark ashore may expect more damage from a ship's gun than a warship in full steam is likely to suffer from a garrison's batteries.

The faults of Honolulu as a harbor from a strategic point of view were well known in America long before any publicity was given to the project for getting a firm grip over Hawaii, and experienced admirals under orders from Washington had carried out a thorough survey of the coast line before the other nations had begun to suspect any tendency to expansion on the part of the United States. The result of these years of quiet work was the decision to construct an American naval base at Pearl Harbor, a place lying about thirteen miles west of Honolulu, which on the map is called Pearl River, though there is no river there and no pearls. There is no doubt that this will be a place of the first importance in the future wars in the Pacific. It lies on the south coast of the Island and the harbor is a lagoon, connected with the sea by a long, narrow channel like a river, about five miles long. The harbor itself is divided on the north side into three bays, which run up into the land like little fjords and seem to be intended for docks and the like. The shore is coral and rock, so that buildings can be easily erected. The surrounding country is flat and dull, but fruitful and there is plenty of fresh water, and in fact Pearl Harbor is far more suited to be a naval base than Pago Pago.

One can but admire the foresight of the American naval office, who set themselves thirty years ago to the task

of acquiring this ideal spot, and pursued their end unswervingly, in spite of the undecided policy of the American foreign office with regard to Hawaiian matters. At last, in 1893, a clause was added to the treaty of 1873 between Hawaii and the States which gave the American navy the exclusive right to build a naval station at Pearl Harbor, but as no rights over the land were given the concession was practically useless. However, the Americans were determined to possess the place at any price, for the open hostile attitude of British diplomats and saviors showed plainly enough how deeply England and plain would feel the transfer of this important harbor to a foreign power. Great Britain, with an evident purpose that might puzzle such Yankees as were enthusiastic about the Anglo-Saxon brotherhood, has surrounded the United States with fortresses which can only be meant to be used against the friendly cousins and neighbors. St. Lucia, the Bahamas, Halifax in Nova Scotia, Esquimalt in British Columbia enclose the borders of America on all sides in a cordon of British fortresses and naval stations, and Hawaii would have been a priceless link of unity between Canada and Australia. All the more pressing, therefore, was the necessity for the States to seize and hold it fast before England or Japan could put in their claims.

From this point of view only is the brutal policy of the United States in Hawaii intelligible. That the ambassador of civilized power should use his diplomatic position in a friendly country to undermine the throne of the monarch to whom he is accredited could only have happened in a land where self-interest is held to be the highest virtue, and sanctifies all methods however shady; yet Mr. John L. Stevens, the American representative under Mr. Harrison's presidency, contributed in no small degree to the downfall of the ruling family, and more than once, in the course of his official correspondence with Washington, he recommends the seizure of the Government by a coup de main. In a word, the history of the last few years of the State of Hawaii discloses a policy of conquest on the part of the United States far-reaching and unscrupulous, of which the Spanish war with Spain, the Philippines, Guam and Tutuila are the links of the chain which—so the Jingoists wish—shall surround the globe.

GREYFUS CASE ONCE MORE

It is Revived by the Henry
Liber Proceedings in
France.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The hearing of the libel suit brought by Col. Henry's widow against M. Joseph Reinach, who, in articles published in the *Siecle* accused Henry of being the real traitor in the Dreyfus case and said Esterhazy was his accomplice, opened today in the Assize Court. The audience was small. The arrival of former Minister of War Cavagnis and Generals Mercier and Roget, who were among the witnesses, numbering about 500, did not lead to any incident worthy of note.

It is said M. Reinach has summoned Dreyfus as a witness. The trial has been frequently postponed for various reasons. At the outset of the hearing today the public prosecutor submitted that the Assize Court was not competent to try the case and asserted that the Correctional Court was the proper tribunal.

WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

Say About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is Good Proof for Honolulu People.

When we see it ourselves—
When our own ears hear it—
When our own neighbors tell it—
When our friends endorse it—
No better evidence can be had.

It's not what people say in America, or distant mutterings from Australia.

But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.

There is no proof like home proof.

Can you believe your neighbors?

Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful, and I cannot be too grateful for this since now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd. DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Sisters of Mercy Arrive

On the Zealandia came three sisters of the Order of St. Francis from Syracuse, N. Y., on missions of charity. Sister Helene, the eldest, will remain at Hilo to teach in the Catholic schools while Sisters Ephram and Enola will go, one as nurse in the hospital at Wailuku, on the Island of Maui and the other as teacher and nurse among the leper children at Kalaupapa, Molokai. Sister Enola, who goes to Molokai to devote her life to the unfortunate, is but twenty-four years of age.

WAYS OF PORTO RICO

Topsy-Turvy; So Say
Americans.

HOUSE BACKS IN FRONT

All Window Traditions Violated
Clothes Soiled in Wash, Build-
ing Downward.

ARROYO, Porto Rico, Nov. 10.—Porto Rico is most remarkable for what it is not but might be. It is an island of negation. Its people should be marked with minus signs. Its laws, customs and manners are the opposite of everything in the American code.

Everything upon the island is the result of a struggle against nature and natural methods, from the mountains whose broken peaks tell of the eruption which left them high above the sea to the poorest little razorback pig, which for generations has been struggling to be a real hog; from the men who were once straight-bred Indians, negroes or Spaniards, and are now all three, to the little, inch-through tomatoes which would be ruddy, succulent fruit if they had the least encouragement.

The mountains alone seem to have finished their struggle. The other elements are still in the throes. Everything on the island is done in the wrong way. In order to do anything right it must be done wrong. What seem to be the fronts of the city houses are really the backs. The backs of the houses, which are the real fronts, are in the front yard which is at the back, and the fronts of the houses, which are really the backs, face the alley which is called a street.

The front yard in the back usually contains what is called a garden. This garden is paved with bricks or flat stones and variety is gained by making in raised concrete circles or squares in each of which is placed a little hump of dirt, and from the hump grows a bush or shrub as luxuriantly as the scant nutriment and the reflected heat from the brick pavement will permit. There is never a spear of grass or an inch of lawn. Among the wealthier people asphalt is coming into favor for the garden. It is maintained that asphalt retains the heat longer than brick, and is, therefore, more desirable for the purposes of gardening, but bricks, for their smaller cost, will probably remain the favored material for some time.

The windows of the houses in this island violate all the traditional reasons for the establishment and existence of openings in the walls of dwellings for purposes of light and ventilation. There are no glazed windows. A few rich men have glass in the front doors of their houses, but it is merely a decorative matter and indicates opulence. The matter of light and air has been the subject of earnest consideration on the part of the municipal authorities. Every municipality has its official architect who supervises the construction of all buildings and issues all building permits. He sees that all the laws are strictly complied with, and the laws have been carefully framed with a view to compelling all the city buildings to have plenty of light and air. The ingenuity with which the laws have been framed is equalled only by the ingenuity with which they have been nullified.

It is provided by law that the ceiling of every house shall not be less than thirteen feet high and that each house shall have an open court yard one quarter the size of the building. The airiness thus obtained is offset by the manner in which the building is constructed. Next to the open court is built a long hall. In the rooms which open from this hall there are no windows. The rooms are without ventilation except what comes through the doors. They are, therefore, most delightful for sleeping, an absolutely close room is esteemed a great luxury in a land where 66 degrees Fahrenheit is icy winter weather. The poor people who are unable to shut the air completely out of their miserable shacks swathe their heads in blankets when they sleep.

The window novelty has caused much discussion among the Americans, and the arguments caused by the Porto Rican habit of keeping the front shutters closed and when the wind blows, have been heated and frequent. One prying American attempted to secure positive information and put a mild native to the torture in this manner: "What's that?" I cried. "Sometimes," he said, "we begin at the very top," and he seemed to regard it as a very ordinary thing to do.

"I'd like to know how you do it," I fairly shouted. "There isn't a steel frame building in Porto Rico."

"I know that," he answered calmly.

"But it is generally cheaper to build from the top down. We 'most always do it."

"Then we'll begin at the bottom this time," I said. I have tried to find out since," continued the builder, "whether that native was kidding me, but natives never joke. They take everything seriously—including themselves."

VISITING THE LEPROS.

Washington Star's Comments on the

New Arrangements.

The Washington Star approves the

methods adopted by the local Board of

Health in making provision for the

visiting of friends of lepers without con-

tact with the diseased. The Star com-

mends the board for its energetic meas-

ures as follows:

Some weeks ago the Star noted the

fact that an agitation had been begun

at Honolulu to secure the separation of

the sick and the well at the leper col-

ony only of Molokai when the periodical

visitation occurs. Copies of the Honol-

ulu newspapers just received indicate

that this reform has been in fact ac-

complished and that the danger of con-

tagion occurring when the friends of

the lepers are allowed to visit them has

been greatly reduced. A double line of

fence, two feet apart, with a wire

screen at the top, has been erected.

This permits the lepers and their

friends to see and talk with each other,

but does not allow personal contact

from which a spread of the disease is

fearful. It is now hoped that the device

will permit a continuance of the cus-

tom of annual visits to Molokai, for

therely the native horror of isolation

will be somewhat modified. With the

leper colony an established institution

and improved governmental facilities

for health inspection provided through-

out the Island, it may be possible un-

der a vigorous administration to seg-

regate all cases of leprosy and thus

confine its ravages perhaps to a single

generation. It is greatly to be desired

that this terrible scourge should be

checked. Hawaii is too beautiful and

otherwise healthful a spot to be infec-

ted with such a plague.

PNEUMONIA PREVENTED

Among the tens of thousands who

have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

for colds and la grippe during the

past six years to our knowledge, not

a single case has resulted in pneumo-

nia. Thus Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash

avenue, Chicago, one of the most

prominent retail druggists in that city

in speaking of this, says: "We recom-

mend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for

la grippe in many cases, as it not only

gives prompt and complete recovery,

but also counteracts any tendency of

la grippe to result in pneumonia." For

sale by all dealers and druggists. H. T.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, H. T.

Ma. The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pumps

Weston's Centrifugal.

The New England Mutual Life Insur-

ance Co. of Boston.

The Astoria Fire Insurance Co. of

Hartford, Conn.

The Allianc Assurance Co. of Lon-

Hawaiian Gazette.

SENT WEEKLY.
SUDED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY DECEMBER 14

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The misgivings of the public over the Porto Rico labor experiment are increased by the news that the coming field hands are of a wretched and degenerate sort, from whom little work and much rice may be expected. From the first the Advertiser has opposed going to Porto Rico for plantation labor in these very grounds. Mourn in blood, combining the wickedness and laziness of the low-class Spaniards and negroes whence they sprang, fitly and ungovernable. The Porto Ricans will do no work that they can avoid and are liable to resent pressure with their knives. It ought to have been but one look at the prostrated agriculture of Porto Rico itself and at the percentage of disease and crime among the inhabitants to warn the Hawaiian planters against having anything to do with such a people.

Fortunately, the first consignment from Porto Rico is not large and it may be the last. We surmise that imports will stop in their case as quickly as they did with the Galicians. But what then? If Porto Ricans and their congeners are ruled out, the planters must decide between white men and black. The latter may not be procurable, for the Southern planters want to keep their own field hands, thus eventually forcing the planters to make the serious effort, which has so long been withheld except in the case of the German and Galician importations, to get labor from the northern white races.

That labor would be the salvation of Hawaii, agriculturally, commercially and socially. One cannot, in view of the German experiment, and the success of the Wahiau colony, respect the argument that white men are disqualified for field work in Hawaii. Experiment shows that the difference between the quality of endurance needed for such labor here and in the interior valleys of California and in the midsummer hayfields of New York and Pennsylvania is in favor of Hawaii. White men can stand the toil of trade wind islands; the question which bothers the planters is their terms?

Congress and Parliament opened on the same day. No doubt Mr. Bryan will see in this another sign of that destructive Anglo-Saxon alliance.

The Republican party does not care to divide responsibility with the Wilcox-Kauha-Emmeluth group for any charter they may frame nor will it be a tall for any other party's kite. Republicans have but one duty to perform and that is to stand off a charter so long as it is wanted by others as an instrument of plunder. It is better to go down in such a battle than to aid an organized bandit to make spoil of the taxpayers.

Suppose they did? Is it not good business to accept smaller dividends for the sake of larger crops, quicker service, immunity from strikes, and a sober, decent and industrious white citizenship? Would not that sort of thing pay better than continuous uncertainty and trouble with the lowest types of human kind? At any rate we are sure the Islands as a whole would be better off for the innovation, and that they will be very much worse off if they are compelled to take the lassos of all the Latin races and add them to the perplexities of the race problem as it stands.

SUGAR PROSPECTS.

The agreement reached by France, Germany and Austria to abandon the export duty on sugar confers an obvious benefit upon cane-producing countries. Under the bounty law the raising of sugar beets, an industry which the first Napoleon began—or revived—in France when the British blockade cut off supplies of cane sugar from abroad, has risen to great proportions in middle Europe. In 1884, when Mulhall gave his last estimates to the public, the beet sugar production of France had reached 575,000 metric tons, of Germany, 1,350,000, of Austria-Hungary, 845,000. Much of this sugar went to swell the imports of the United States, which, in 1896, amounted to 604,685,985 pounds of beet product valued at \$14,048,914, exclusive of course, of the cane sugar importations valued at \$69,817,286. With an export bounty to inspire them and the enormous American market showing a deficit in local production (including Hawaii) of nearly 4,000,000 pounds of sugar annually, the European farmers were steadily increasing their output. We are now about to witness a turn of the tide. With the export bounty off, European production will be steadily curtailed and there will be a better market, or one less in danger of competition, for American growers. It is figured at New York that Cuba and Porto Rico will be greatly benefited, though Cuba has no present right or certain prospect of entering its sugar free of duty. The New York classification ought to include Hawaii, which has as much reason as Porto Rico to rejoice.

Fresh fish are being imported from the Coast in increasing volume. It would not be a bad idea at the same time to import a few score fishermen and set them at work on our teeming sea banks.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that Hawaii will need over half a million dollars for Federal buildings, surveys, etc. If Congress will take the same view of it, Hawaii will assure that body later on of its distinguished consideration. But between a prospectus and the money in hand is a wide field of uncertainty.

The French Chauvinists are after England now and are letting Germany alone. Gen. Mercier, who was smitten in the Dreyfus case, is trying to restore himself to popular favor by urging the nation to turn its mind upon the invasion of England, a task which he regards as lightly as Napoleon III did the invasion of Germany. It is indeed callous of Mercier's mental attitude that he counts on the malice of British sailors to reduce the fighting spirit and efficiency of the British naval squadron. If the Chauvinists believe that they are capable of believing in anything except the saving grace of humor.

THE KAHN BILL.

The greatest possible harm would be done to Hawaii by the passage of the Kahn bill making the leper settlement on Molokai a national institution.

We have already spoken of the damage to the reputation of Hawaii as a place to visit for pleasure or to settle in for business. Thanks to local influence few Mainlanders know anything about our leper preserve, but if the Kahn bill passes and each state at once is right to send its lepers here, the name of Hawaii will begin to coincide in the public mind with the idea of a lazaretto. It will not be Molokai but Hawaii that will be named as the grave of the victims of the world's most hideous malady, and then strangers will shun us as they now do the Andaman Islands or the evil places in Central India where also lepers are found.

Again if desperate white men infected with the most incurable disease are sent to the settlement they will turn the place into an inferno. Now the inhabitants being mostly of the white Indian race native to these Islands are easily controlled but who could control the vagabonds whom the States are asked to turn loose in that little community of the living dead? Could the priests and sisters who have gone to Molokai for life do enough with them? And where are the uninfected men whom the Government could hire to live there as guardians of the peace? It cannot be that the Federal Government would simply land its lepers and let them shift for themselves and prey upon the poor people already on the ground. Yet how could the necessary peace regulations be enforced? Now the lepers make no trouble. But white men from the slums of American cities would need to feel at all times the heavy hand of military law, yet soldiers, rather than garrison the dreadful settlement would mutiny.

We urge the Governor of the Territory, the Delegate in Congress, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the great commercial houses and the Legislature if it meets soon enough, to protest against the Kahn bill in the most vigorous terms. Better another plague or even a visitation of war than the success of such a measure of permanent injury to this group.

A. S. Humphreys is a short one initial. He should have had another S.

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The Kaiser grows wiser with age. In 1895 his telegram recognizing the independence of the Transvaal almost brought on a war with England, and he was obliged to rush for cover and cry quits. Now, when Mr. Krueger asks the mild favor of an audience, the Kaiser ruthlessly rubs him. Evidently Wilhelm's green and saluted days are over, and he has given practical politics the right of way over knight errantry.

E. M. Boyd, formerly of the First American Bank has gone to Washington as the representative of the Advertiser and the Los Angeles Herald. He was formerly Washington correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle but has been succeeded in that capacity by Eira Bennett brother of Frederick Bennett, formerly of this paper. Mr. Boyd is an excellent newspaper man and his Washington letters will be read with interest and satisfaction here.

The hint given Bryan by Chairman Jones and Vice Chairman Stone that he had better go out of the presidential field and give some other Democrat a show will probably be lost on the Nebraska statesman. Bryan has set his heart on the presidency, and may be expected to illustrate the maxim "Once a candidate always a candidate." Just now he would seem to have no chance at all, but if times should tighten up again and money grow scarce, there might be a way to resurrect his boom.

The moral influence of a big battleship was never shown to better advantage than in the quick results which followed the arrival of the Kentucky at Smyrna. The American claim for indemnity against the Porte had been pending for years and diplomacy had vainly pried its arts to bring about a settlement. Finally the Kentucky cast anchor in the harbor of Smyrna, and in less than a week the Turk had agreed to pay the American bill and give this country a ship-building contract besides. Great is Uncle Sam the collector and the broadside is his prophet.

The news from our special correspondent that Congressman Kahn will press his bill to make Molokai a national leper settlement should stimulate the Chamber of Commerce to send a delegation to Washington to combat the measure. Hawaii cannot afford to take the reputation which would come to it after the enactment of such a law nor does it want the leprosy which is now slowly disappearing to be perpetuated here. All in all the Kahn undertaking is a most serious attack upon the prosperity of this group.

That Delegate Wilcox can have no real influence at Washington is a fact which it needs no press telegram to announce. Wilcox belongs to no recognized American party he is opposed to Republicanism and Democracy as well as to Americanism itself and he can not vote on legislative matters. He will be a sort of tolerated Ulysses in the Capital a target for passing jests and a hindrance rather than a help to the interests of Hawaii. Curiosity may give him a sort of prominence for a few days or a few weeks but he is certain to sink out of view before the short session draws to a close.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE HEALTH BOARD

Dr. J. H. Raymond Took the Office Yesterday Afternoon.



D R JAMES H. RAYMOND was yesterday elected president of the Board of Health to succeed E. C. Winston, who resigned the office.

The election of Dr. Raymond was unanimous and there was a feeling manifested that the new head of the Board of Health affairs was a man of action and the interest of the public would be considered.

On Tuesday Dr. Raymond was commissioned by Governor Dole as a member of the Health Board.

Upon receiving his commission Dr. Raymond said that he was likely to be absent from Honolulu for several weeks at a time in the early part of the coming year, but he would serve upon the board nevertheless if the Governor would accept the condition.

This was agreed to and Dr. Raymond took his seat with the rest of the members yesterday afternoon. He was warmly welcomed. When his name was mentioned toward the close of yesterday's business the young physi-

cian said that he would be out of the city after January 15 for four weeks.

The board, however, thought a president pro tem could be appointed during his absence and his election took place.

In accepting the chair Dr. Raymond thanked the board for the honor conferred upon him. "As the dutie of the president are thankless," said he, "I shall content myself with that appreciation of kindly feeling you have manifested toward me and I will do the best I can to be guided by your advice and do everything in my power to conserve the interests of the public."

The new President is a man of high standing in the medical profession both here and on the Mainland, where he was an instructor in Rush College, Chicago. His knowledge of sanitation and the practical ideas on the subject will be of great benefit to the Health Department.

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In the meantime the board considered a plan to substitute it for the Nicaragua canal bill, which he does not especially favor. Morgan will be aided in his fight by a number of Republicans who do not want the subsidy bill, at least in its present shape. Among these senators is Perkins, who declares he will offer an amendment to the subsidy bill when it comes up.

Morgan's fight is seriously complicated by the fact that the Hay-Paunce-foote treaty is intensely unpopular, but apparently must be disposed of before canal legislation can be considered.

Pettigrew and Allen are waiting to fight the subsidy bill and may use their friends Frye and Hanna.

OOMP-PAUL AT THE HAGUE

He Is Received With Distinguished Honors.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 6.—At the opening of the second chamber today the President J. Gielchman said:

"President Krueger arrives here to-day. I take the occasion to propose that the chamber authorize me to welcome the President to our country and offer him an expression of our cordial sympathy."

The proposal was adopted amid cheers and bravos.

Mr. Krueger arrived here today and was greeted at the station by the Burgomaster and Counsellor. A choir of 600 men and girls chanted Psalm 72 verses 6 and 11.

The former President and his suite then repaired to the royal waiting room where the Burgomaster warmly welcomed them in a brief speech. Then followed Del Spink, president of the local South African Association, in a long welcoming address, assuring Mr. Krueger of the deep sympathy of the entire Dutch nation "who had," he said, "so greatly, though vainly, hoped that the great powers who recently assembled at the peace conference would not have permitted that in South Africa the right of nations, the right of war and civil law should be trampled under foot or a little nation be sacrificed in an unequal combat in defense of its existence."

The address after a long eulogy of the heroism of the Boers proceeded to liken Mr. Krueger to William the Silent who sacrificed everything for the welfare of his people, and concluded:

"May your reliance on the Almighty, similar to that of the Prince of Orange, support you Mr. President in the arduous fight for right and liberty and may the liberty of your nation crown your courage. Then will Great Britain have learned the lesson of how dangerous it is to attempt to throttle the independence of a free nation."

Mr. Krueger, his suite and the reception committee proceeded in open carriages to the Hotel des Indes which was resplendent with flags and bunting. There a host of Indians headed by the Baron van Harinxam greeted the Peer statesman and a choir sang a hymn. Mr. Krueger then mounted the staircase preceded by three girls striking blossoms. On his arrival in the reception room the Baroness presented Mr. Krueger with a bouquet.

The first chamber has authorized its President to welcome Mr. Krueger in behalf of the House as proof of its sympathy.

ROBERTS OLIVE BRANCH

IRVING, Dec. 6.—Lord Roberts sailed for Cape Town today. Prior to his departure Lord Roberts made a speech during the course of which he expressed that no cable bill will pass on adjured his hearers to hold out the account of lack of time.

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves; due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result.

Dyspepsia, weakness, and other woes will be things of the past and life will be worth living.

Hacking Cough—"I was troubled with dry hacking cough. One bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me and three bottles cured me and made me strong."

George W. Bernum, Coopersburg, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

Hood's Pills cure liverills, the non-irritating and cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SUBSIDY BILL AND CANAL ACT

They May Clash in the Senate With Unfortunate Results.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINs reach us right.

ELGINs reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. KINAI,

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maalaea Bay, Kihuna, Makaha, Kawahae, Makukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDEINE,

McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kihuhu, Nahuku, Hana, Hanauma and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEMUA,

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunale, Kalauapapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight, this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Livestock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Superintendent.

If the use of one of our registers

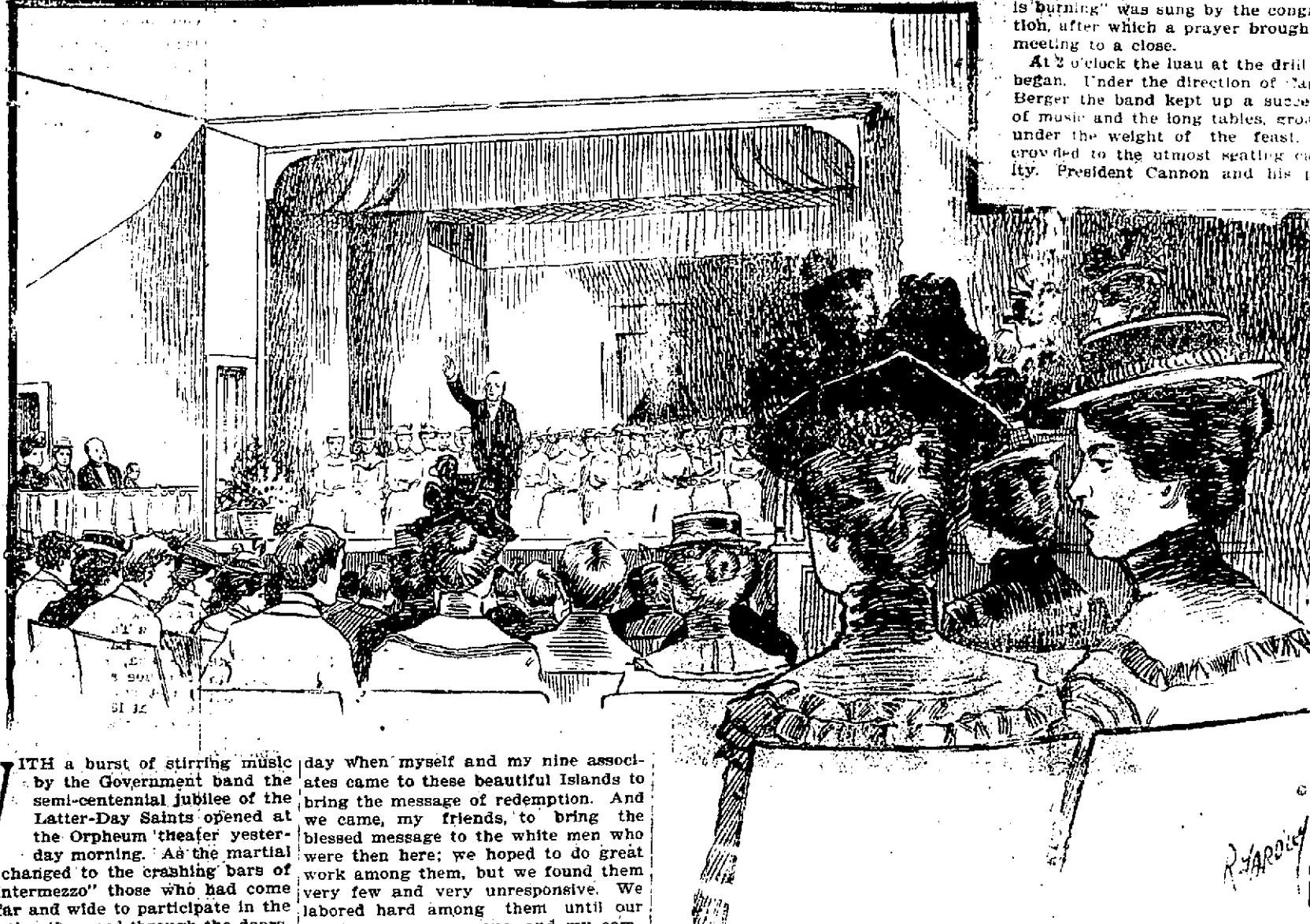
Add to your daily profits during a year 60 working days) the sum of

Five cents, it will pay 7½ per cent annually;

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22½ per cent annually;

LATTER-DAY SAINTS CELEBRATING THEIR SEMI-CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL



WITH a burst of stirring music by the Government band the semi-centennial jubilee of the Latter-Day Saints opened at the Orpheum theater yesterday morning. As the martial notes changed to the crashing bars of the "Intermezzo" those who had come from far and wide to participate in the celebration thronged through the doors, and when the music had softened into the beautiful strains of "The Holy City" there was not a seat left in the house.

Elder Samuel E. Wooley, in charge of the local Mormon church, opened the program with a short address of welcome, after which the combined choirs of the Mormon churches in splendid unison of voice sang the anthem "Praise the Lord." The opening prayer offered by Elder Wooley was followed by sacred anthems sung by the Honolulu choir and the Lanikai Club.

A brief history of the first converts baptized by President Cannon and his companions was then given by Kalaokoa, after which Miss Keiliia rendered a clear soprano solo to the accompaniment of the Government Orchestra, and a double quartette of well-trained voices sang "Utah, We Love Thee."

Elder Wooley then announced President Cannon. As the aged pioneer of Mormonism came upon the stage, he was greeted with a burst of applause.

Thanking his audience for their welcome he began a feeling address, touching upon his early experiences in the Islands and the history of his church up to the present day.

"It is with feelings that I have no words to express," said he, "that I stand before this assemblage today, beholding in this bountiful and blessed fruit the result of the weak seeds planted by myself and my companions fifty years ago."

"It seems but a little while since that

day when myself and my nine associates came to these beautiful Islands to bring the message of redemption. And we came, my friends, to bring the blessed message to the white men who were then here; we hoped to do great work among them, but we found them very few and very unresponsive. We labored hard among them until our scant means were gone, and my companions became discouraged. One day they said they would no longer stay, that our work was unfruitful and our energies wasted. It was then that I protested and declared myself determined to stay in these Islands and labor among its people—for I had come to know and love them. The little handful of white men whom we had come to carry the message to were scattered and would not listen, but I had found a people who were willing to listen and eager to learn. I declared that I would stay among them to teach them the blessed knowledge, and that I would do it alone if there were none who would remain with me. Two of the brothers I induced to stay, and we took up the work. And glorious work it was, my brethren, for within the period of three and a half years we worked there were upward of four thousand converts. How well do I remember my first three conversions and the baptisms in the surf on the shores of Maui! And again the glorious day when one hundred and fifty souls turned to the light! It was indeed a day of rejoicing. We performed the rites of baptism and sent them forth to spread the tidings among those still in spiritual ignorance. Many changes have come to pass within the time I have been absent among other fields.

Fifty years has done much for the Hawaiian Islands, and the marks of time and change are all about; we see them on every hand, in the headstones of the dead, in the growth of children to man and womanhood, in the progress of the band, and outspreading of the cities here-

about—but, God be praised, there is one thing that is still the same. The blessed gospel is unchanged. As on that first day, fifty years ago this morning, the gift of redemption is free, the spirit is within the reach of all, and God's blessings are bestowed the same.

"Fifty years ago today I was a young man, twenty-two years of age. I have now been spared to reach three score and ten, and my hair is white, but of all the experiences of the intervening years there are none more dear to my memory than the blessed experiences of those three years upon the Islands, where I saw the miracles of the gospel repeated in the healing of the sick, by faith and by the laying on of hands; where I grew strong in my own duties and certain of the divine help of God; where the sowing of the seed brought so bountiful a harvest. It was then that I was filled with prophecy for the future of Hawaii, and my prophecy has been fulfilled."

Mr. Cannon concluded his address with a graceful tribute to the hospitality of his followers in the Islands and spoke for a few moments in the native tongue, which though so long unfamiliar to him, he has not entirely forgotten.

A quartet composed of M. K. Makarua, Lima, C. Kinney and Charles Broad sang the "Alleluia Anthem," followed by extemporaneous speeches and testimonies of old members and converts. Mrs. N. Alapai accompanied by the band, sang a contralto solo, and

go down into the waters of baptism, they grow to love one another, and that, my brethren, is the great principle of divine love and religion. It is the principle we are struggling to spread abroad among the peoples of the earth. We are soon to have missionaries in Japan, and the day will soon come when we shall reach out to China and Russia and Portugal, and all the corners of the earth. We must work fast, for the second coming of Jesus is near, and it is a great labor. We want to implant in the heart of each of our converts that great desire to spread the blessed message and increase the joy and the blessings of the Church of Jesus Christ. That is our work—to establish good things upon the earth, to spread the message of the gospel of the Lord, to prepare for that great event which will be another such as that of the flood.

"Let us be ready. Let us labor. Let us struggle hard to make the people of the earth an one great family in Zion, to bring the unenlightened into the light, to baptize and teach the faith in the gospel. Let us work and look forward in joyful anticipation to that time when great peoples shall dwell together in one family, without strife or contention, perfect in love. The day is coming, but it will be the millennium, my brethren. The prophecy of the future means much labor and much love in the great work of bringing people together—the peoples of the earth in a happy state of harmony and love, where they shall not deride one another and shall owe to each other universal love and all shall be filled with divine joy.

"This is God's desire. When it is done, then will be the time to cleanse the earth, to forgive sinners that are penitent. When a man commits sin and then repents, God will forgive him and he shall be saved unless he has apostolized. But if he keeps on sinning, he will continue to retrograde until he is beyond all redemption, and he shall be lost.

"Let us all endeavor to live righteously. In the beauty of a pure and faithful life. It is better for us to die than to go into sin. God promises many things to the faithful. And his promises shall be fulfilled.

"And brethren, God is just. He will not hold the people of Hawaii responsible for the sins of their fathers. If they walk in the light and lead righteous lives they shall be rewarded. With the peoples of the earth who have long been enlightened the judgment will be more strict, and if they sin they shall lose their portion.

"In conclusion I call for a blessing upon the people of Hawaii. I have not failed so much in your language for forty-six years. I believe I have not failed so keenly, in those forty-six years, the fervent love and Christian fellowship I feel for you all today. It is a great and blessed meeting. May God

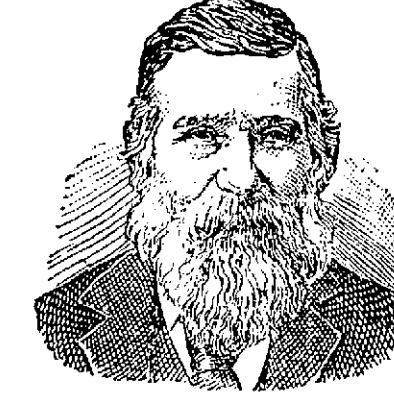
the hymn "The spirit of God like a fire is burning" was sung by the congregation, after which a prayer brought the meeting to a close.

At 2 o'clock the luau at the drill shed began. Under the direction of Captain Berger the band kept up a succession of music and the long tables, groaning under the weight of the feast, were crowded to the utmost seating capacity. President Cannon and his party

For the Aged Health for All: Young and Old.

We are glad that our blood-purifying and blood-forming remedy is good for all ages. It brings health to pale and feeble children and it relieves the debility and weakness that naturally come to old age.

Mr. Levi Sargeant, of Grenfell, New South Wales, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I have been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism and sciatica. I have been a great deal of time in bed, and have tried to get rid of the disease, but without avail, and I have been confined to the bed for months at a time. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and began to improve at once. After taking only six bottles I felt quite well, and now am able to go about my work again. I might add I am seventy-five years of age."

You cannot enjoy good health unless you have a daily movement of the bowels. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

A native of Niihau, Kuapuu, died of heart disease at Lunaiho Home. He was 80 years old.

Andrew Adams is recovering from an operation for appendicitis and is now able to be about.

Major J. W. Pratt has gone to Waikiki in order to preside at the election of officers of the new Maui military company.

Dr. Partridge of Hilo has made application for the position of government physician of North Kona. The office is already filled.

The decree of divorce granted libellant in the case of Rose C. Miner vs. Dr. Frank L. Miner was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court. The details are already published in the Advertiser.

Albert Waterhouse, on behalf of the Punahoa Alumni, yesterday handed over \$20 for the Lepers' Christmas Fund to Mrs. Walter Hoffmann, being the proceeds from the football match on Thanksgiving Day.

T. M. Smith, formerly head clerk of the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco, has arrived in Honolulu. Mr. Smith comes to assume charge of the Moana Hotel at Waikiki, the splendid establishment nearing completion. Mr. Smith has had many years of experience and will undoubtedly make a great success of the new beach resort.

A party composed of A. H. Davies, H. T. Davies, Mrs. Frank Walker and little son, came in from San Francisco on the Zealandia. The party are now registered at the Hawaiian Hotel. They will remain to tour the Islands before embarking for New Zealand, where Mrs. Walker will join her husband, who has extensive business interests in that city.

WHAT MRS. BOWLES FOUND OUT.

A hard thump on one's head may make it ache, but most headaches come without the aid of thumps or bumps. They are caused by poisons in the blood acting on the nerves.

The same is true of pains and lameness in the muscles of the back and sides—including rheumatism and lumbago.

Mrs. Mary Bowles will tell us about her, and how she got over them at last; and a thankful woman she is for it.

"About ten years ago," she says in her letter, "my back and sides used to ache so bad that I was often perfectly helpless and prostrate. Sometimes for weeks continuously I could not raise my hand to any kind of work.

"For the last thirty-five years I have worked at dairying and farming in this district. I am now turned 76 years old and am well known throughout the district.

"When I first felt the pains in my back and chest I went to a chemist, who gave me a plaster to put on. This relieved me slightly for a day or two; then the pains were as bad as ever. I found out that it was my liver and kidneys that caused the trouble, and was prescribed for by three doctors and a chemist; but no good came of all they did.

"The pains I suffered in trying to pass the secretion from the kidneys were terrible; I could hardly bear them. By this time I was so bad I didn't know what to do or where to turn for help. What would have become of me if it had not been for Mother Seigel's Syrup. I dare not think. But, as a kind Providence ordained it, I saw an advertisement of a case like mine being cured by that medicine, and I got a bottle from a chemist in Muswellbrook. That single bottle relieved me very much, and by continuing to use the Syrup of the good Mother Seigel I got well.

"I now attend to my work as I did before the complaint came upon me—thanks to this remedy that was brought from England to Australia, where it does such a lot of good.

"I keep it all the time in the house, and always mean to. And when anybody is ill among my acquaintances or friends, I tell them to take Mother Seigel's Syrup, for if anything will cure them that will."—Mrs. Mary Bowles, Kayura, near Muswellbrook, N. S. W., Sept. 21st, 1899.

The character of Mrs. Bowles, and the truth of the above statement made by her, is vouched for by Mr. C. J. Spratt, Auctioneer for the Farmers' Association, Muswellbrook—who says she has resided in the district 35 years, and he has known her personally for eight years.

DILATORY DOCTORS

Neglect of Government Physicians.

THEY WILL BE SHAKEN UP

They Draw Their Salaries But Fail to Record the Statistics of the Work.

Radical reforms are proposed in the methods now pursued by Government physicians in making reports of their districts to the Board of Health. This proposed reform was intended to be discussed at each meeting for the last two or three weeks, but other matters which needed prompt action intervened and the question has been continued from week to week.

That the reports of Government physicians are incomplete can be seen at a glance at the monthly and quarterly reports which are sent into the head office of the Health Department with the utmost disregard for regularity.

Vital statistics of the health of residents on the other Islands, or in fact of any district outside the limits of the City of Honolulu, are not obtainable at the Board of Health office. This is largely due to the negligence of certain of the Government physicians, whose duties include the making up of reports as well as the treating of the poor, and is partly due to the very poor system of blanks for that purpose.

The monthly and quarterly reports do not fit one another. The monthly report consists of spaces for the names of the persons treated, the number of office and the number of house visits, but gives no clue as to the nature of the disease from which each one is suffering.

At the end of every three months the Government physician is supposed to group his monthly reports into the quarterly report. The latter has no space for the names of Mary Jones and John Jenkins, whom no one at the Board of Health knows anything about, but there are spaces to show that the physician treated for typhoid fever, for example, "8 persons, of whom 6 recovered and 3 died; whooping cough, 6 treated, 6 recovered."

Dr. Pratt, Executive Officer of the Board of Health, says that the monthly reports coming in as they do, do not give the slightest clue to the increase or decrease of any special disease in a district. Tuberculosis might be increasing at an alarming rate in a district, yet the monthly report would give no evidence of it. The names count for nothing as to statistics, and should not and need not be used in the making up of a report of this nature.

If the monthly reports contained statistics bearing on the prevalence of certain diseases which might under peculiar conditions increase in an alarming manner, the Board of Health in Honolulu could take steps to combat them. At present such an increase would only be known every three months.

"The methods now in vogue," said Dr. Pratt, yesterday, "are obsolete to a certain extent and need thorough revision. The statistics obtainable from the reports of government physicians are ridiculously meager. I intend to ask the board to have a committee appointed to take this matter in hand and see if something radically different cannot be gotten up and the government physician be made to furnish particulars of the health in their districts in these blanks, so that we can obtain some idea of the existing conditions there."

The dilatoriness of the government physicians will be discussed at the next meeting of the board. Few of the twenty odd government physicians who receive salaries ranging from \$50 to \$125 a month for looking after sick people who cannot afford to pay a fee to a private practicing physician, are making their reports with the regularity required of them. For several years this state of affairs has existed with the result that the health board has not a complete record of health statistics from any part of the Island group with the exception of Honolulu. Even Honolulu was behind the times in this respect and reforms here were inaugurated under the presidency of Dr. Wood on lines similar to those adopted by the New York health board.

It is said that some physicians have not sent in their reports for six months at a time. It is expected that a general shaking up of government physicians will take place at the next meeting of the board.

An Old Soldier's Bequest.

Walter Houston, an old soldier, who died recently at Utica, Wis., bequeathed \$12,000 to the Veteran's Home, at Waupaca, Wis. He visited the same some time ago disguised as a tramp soldier, and he was so kindly treated that he determined to remember the institution substantially when he died.

The Kamehameha Schools will celebrate Founder's Day next Wednesday with appropriate ceremonies.

Prof. Koebel is now making for Hawaiian fibers, his own cork for layettes, such as is used for mounting butterflies, bugs, etc.

The fact that nine lepers were driven through the streets of this City the other day in a couple of express wagons which are used every day for other purposes, caused a great deal of adverse criticism on the part of those who witnessed the spectacle.

Governor Dole has gone to Kauai.

HAWAII'S FUTURE.

Probable Action of the Present Congress.

ALL LEPROSERS MAY BE SENT HERE

Measure for Making Molokai the Dumping Ground for the Nation.

Federal Buildings, Revenue Cutter, Pacific Cable and Effect of Wilkinsonism on Investments.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—Despite the fact that away from the center of the strife one feels out of it, Hawaii will be the center of many a battle legislative during the short term of the Fifty-sixth Congress, which will open Monday and until the 4th of March next engage the best efforts of nearly 1,000 citizens. Of course there are not so many members of both branches of Congress but to see the efforts being made in the various departments to prepare the work, the figures which must stand as the basis for Congressional action and the recommendations of the chiefs of the bureau of the Government, brings realization that the time of the term means that there is a constant draft upon the resources of every department to meet the demands of the legislative branch.

Friends of Hawaii who have stood by the new Territory in the flights of the past are still active in their interest and promise to again show their feeling of sympathy when the time of legislation comes. Even with a Wilson on the floor there will be no lack of the old time friends who will stand ready to introduce and push to passage any legislation which is needed for the Islands. Few bills for the general government of the Islands are certain of introduction now, although there are many in contemplation. In a general way these may be said to bear upon the land question and to have for their object the making more nearly like that of the other Territories the basis of the holding of the public domain.

One of the measures which will be introduced in all probability but which will be put over in the stress of the business of a short term will be that of Congressman Kahn of California for the taking over by the general government of the leper settlement and the assembling there of all those suffering from the same affliction from all parts of the United States. There has been no general discussion of such a measure but it was outlined on the stump by Kahn and he says he thinks that such a chance will be for the best both on the part of the Islands and the general Government. The placing of the settlement under the specific control of the Marine Hospital service would insure the most scientific care of the unfortunate and there would be no danger of the relaxation of any of the segregation laws.

First in importance, however, of all the others which will come up for the consideration of the Congress at this time will be the appropriation as outlined in the report of the Secretary of the Territory to the President. These estimates, reached the Treasury Department too late to be incorporated in the regular body of such estimates but have been made the subject of a special communication to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. In no wise have they been changed or amended and I was assured today by one of the chiefs of that department that there would be strong measures taken in the effort to have the monies asked for given at this time. Of the subjects considered as of paramount importance now the purchase of a site for a Federal building for Honolulu, the erection of a postoffice and custom house at Hilo and the enlargement of the harbor facilities at the Capital are in advance but the extension of the light-house system to the group and the early pushing of the Pearl Harbor opening work will come close to the front.

Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, is of the opinion that only by direct legislation may there be sent to the Islands a cutter for the use of the collector of customs in patrolling the coast for possible smugglers. The service is now on the regular basis which was established for the safeguarding of the continental sea coast. Recently there have been many demands made upon this branch for the detailing of vessels for the use of the War Department which is collecting the customs revenues in Porto P. Rico and the Philippines. But in every case the cutters which were available have been refused for the reason that the service has not the expansion capacity to permit the sending of vessels to those coasts. So in the case of Hilo, though there has been no recommendation from the special agent in charge of that establishment that there should be a vessel nothing may be done until there has been made a concession such as is being made for the expansion of the service.

Much regret is felt in circles which are formed as to the probable result of the meeting of the Island Legislature in the spring over the presence in both houses of a majority for the independent party. There is expressed a fear that

there may be such pressure as to pass over the head of the Governor some measures which will make it very hard for the Islands to keep to the front in the coming speedy movement of monies which have been thrown on the market by the re-election of President McKinley. Some men here who have read of the "sugar bill" of the campaign made by W. Cox and his associates, are afraid that the little Eastern money sent to the Islands will be used to cover the Independent majority knows how to use its power and do states that there will be no oppression of legislation against the sugar industries.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The advents of a Pacific cable under the ownership and control of the United States Government will make a determined fight at the opening of this session of Congress for a hearing and vote on the bill now before the lower house, and the prospects are that in the event of a vote being given it will result in the authorization of the construction of a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu immediately, with the completion of the line to the Asiatic coast as soon as possible to secure further legislation. It is the temper of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that there should be no further delay for the starting of the work and as there are few men in Congress who do not think that the Government should own and control the cable, that plan seems to be assured. In the way of the acceptance of the cable bill at this session is the shortness of the time for the consideration of business, and there is so much to be done that some things must of necessity lie over. It is not too much to say, however, that there is a serious intention on the part of some of the leaders on the Republican side to endeavor to push through the bill, even if the amount of money involved will preclude the authorization of more than the line to Honolulu at this time.

DID SHE DIE OF POISONING?

Something of a mystery shrouds the sudden death of Miss Clara Schneider at Walkiki yesterday.

Miss Schneider was a young woman, about twenty-three years of age, who was employed in the family of Paul Neumann. The family has of late been staying on the C. L. Carter premises at Walkiki, near Sans Souci.

Yesterday morning Miss Schneider did not make her appearance as usual and one of the family went to the door of her room and knocked. There was no reply to repeated knockings, and the family finally becoming alarmed, the door was forced open.

The young woman was found lying upon her bed, fully dressed and apparently asleep. An attempt was made to awake her, but this proved unsuccessful, and Dr. Walters was immediately sent for. It was seen that something was wrong, and that the girl had probably been in an unconscious condition for some time.

Dr. Walters, upon his arrival, made an examination and did all in his power to bring the girl to consciousness, but with no success.

At five minutes after one o'clock yesterday afternoon she died.

Miss Schneider was in an apparently perfect health when she retired Tuesday night, and was in good spirits. When she was discovered unconscious in her room, the door had been locked and she had removed none of her clothing, apparently having felt ill at the time of her retiring.

A post-mortem examination was held at the morgue at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Drs. Walters and Emerson conducted the examination. Fluids of the stomach were given to the territorial chemist, Dr. Shoney, for examination, as it is suspected that the death was due to poisoning. It is thought that morphine was probably the drug used. Whether the poison was administered by the victim herself, and with suicidal intent, is not known.

When the chemist has completed his examination the coroner's jury will return a verdict. The jurors viewed the body yesterday afternoon and have been discharged until called.

The funeral of Miss Clara Schneider will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from the undertaking parlors of H. H. Williams.

A DARING TRY FOR JEWELRY DROPS MEDICINE TO BE MARRIED

A bold attempt was made to rob the store of Frank Kruger, the jeweler and watchmaker, at the corner of Fort and Merchant streets early yesterday morning. Mr. Kruger had a stock of diamonds and watches valued at \$2,000 which he shot to go in for Christmas. He had displayed them in his window, even going so far as to leave them in the showcase all night. For some unaccountable reason he withdrew them night before last, which act of thoughtfulness saved him, undoubtedly, from robbery.

The burglar smashed a hole in the plate glass large enough to admit a man's head. He got nothing for his trouble, evidently being frightened when cheated of his booty.

The police have no clew to the attempted robbery.

Antedote Civilization.

Before civilized man had heard of or dreamed of it, Kickapoo Indian Oil was healing the wounds, relieving and curing the aches and pains of the Red Man. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures because Kickapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Indian medicine is the genuine Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

H. H. Rogers is likely to succeed Marcus Daly as manager and president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. He was once a newsboy but is a multi-millionaire.

DEAD FROM THE CALABASH POLISH

Thomas Mitchell Bought Wood Alcohol To Work With And Drank It.

Another victim of the unrestricted sale of methylated spirits in Honolulu was stretched out upon the Queen's Hospital morgue slab last evening shortly after 5 o'clock. His name is Thomas Nied Mitchell, aged 28 years, and he was a well-known young man about town. On Sunday last Mitchell was a healthy man. Upon that day he drank methylated spirits, otherwise known as wood alcohol, from a root beer bottle. Half of the bottle was emptied by him. Monday he was very sick and shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning he presented himself at the Queen's Hospital in a pitiable condition.

He was able to talk intelligently, gave his name, told what he had drunk and spoke of his condition. He said that he had bought a bottle of alcohol from a local drug store to be used in polishing calabashes. While engaged in this work he slipped from the bottle at first, then took copious draughts from it, and finally emptied—drained it. He believes that he drank in a more than half the bottle.

At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon the young man became unconscious, and from that time on until 5 o'clock he was in a stupor relieved only by death. A coroner's jury was impanelled by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth last evening composed of the following persons: Fred. Smith, Chas. Tobin, S. Kub v. Thos. McKeague, G. A. Bower, Chas. Dickinson. They visited the Hospital morgue and viewed the remains. The two brothers of the deceased were present and told the story of the young man's thirst for liquor which caused his death. The inquest will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The coroner's jury which sat nearly a week in ascertaining the cause of the deaths of the four Portuguese on Punchbowl, came to the conclusion that methylated spirit had much to do with their tragical demise. They framed in their verdict upon the death of "Joe" Silva a strong recommendation that the Board of Health ask of the Legislature that methylated spirits, Caribbean spirits and other like liquors, be placed upon the restricted sale list. Alcohol is sold by the drug stores now under special conditions and the name of the buyer is always recorded. Death after death has occurred by the drinking of methylated spirits, and it is considered more fatal in its effects than the pure alcohol in larger quantities.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, who attended Mitchell, gave a certificate of death giving the cause as "alcoholic poisoning." Under these circumstances no post-mortem will be held.

THE KAISER SNUBS KRUEGER

A Serious Check to Oom Paul's Plans of Intervention.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Mr. Krueger has abandoned his proposed visit to Berlin, owing to the receipt of an official intimation that Emperor William regrets that in consequence of previous arrangements he will be unable to receive him. The Boer statesman will, therefore, proceed direct from Cologne to Holland. He telegraphed to this effect this afternoon.

The Cologne Gazette, in an inspired communique, says: "Mr. Krueger's visit is not agreeable to Germany, his aim being to obtain intervention in South Africa. It would be a grave political mistake, it would be even a great crime, to allow him to entertain even a spark of hope that Germany will render him any practical support."

This declaration is accompanied with reproaches. Mr. Krueger being charged with "having encouraged a useless guerrilla warfare and having disregarded Germany's advice when he may have still followed it."

The press generally strikes the same note to this effect this afternoon.

The Emperor's intimation was conveyed to Mr. Krueger by the German envoy at Luxemburg, who arrived at Cologne today.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—A special from Cologne says Mr. Krueger, after he had received Emperor William's telegram, spoke as follows to a deputation styled "Friends of the Boers":

"I hope with all my heart that the circumstance which prevents His Majesty from receiving me today will become more favorable later. I shall never cease to have confidence in the spirit of justice of the Emperor, who, without knowing me, sent me four years ago significant encouragement. I will still stay some time at The Hague and will then renew my request and this time the Emperor will not refuse."

Mr. Krueger was very sad and afterwards retired to his apartment in tears.

DR. SANDOW, OF KONAI, WILL SWI TO WED MRS. ELSON.

Dr. Sandow, of Konai, will wed to wed Mrs. Elson.

Dr. R. F. Sandow, the popular medical practitioner on the Garden Isle, has officially announced that he is to be married. In a letter to the Board of Health asking for leave of absence as the agent of the board on the Island of Maui the physician tells his reason for making the request. The board, which had anticipated something more terrible than the doctor's going away to the Coast to wed a pretty daughter of California, smiled when the news was broken to them and there was a general raising of hands and a vigorous nodding of heads when the medical expert put a motion to them asking whether they approved of Dr. Sandow's leaving his post of duty.

The Doctor said in his communication: "I contemplate making a trip to the United States to get married. I will return in February. With the board's permission I will leave my work as agent of the board in the hands of Mr. Goodline." He stated

that the latter had made an application for a license to practice medicine and it was understood that it was to be granted. The board acquiesced in this arrangement and Dr. Sandow is free to speed his way to the Coast to wed. He will marry Miss Elson later.

Charles Elson, assistant principal of the High school. The young lady visited in the Islands last summer and while on Kauai met Dr. Sandow and his fate.

WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

Down Again

The Czar is convalescing.

Lieut. Hobson is recovering.

Dawson is overjoyed with late news.

Sugar-raw, firm; refined, steady.

The Chinese Cabinet has resigned.

Americans now control London meat prices.

The Southern rebellion in China is reviving.

One of Mormon Lorenzo Snow's wives has died.

Lord Roberts has left Durban for Cape Town.

Vicker's Sons & Maxim may buy out the Cramps.

Krueger left Cologne for The Hague on December 6.

A bull has been introduced to make Oklahoma a State.

Miners near Pelly's Mouth, B. C., have been eaten by wolves.

Krueger will make no further attempt to see the Kaiser.

Lard and eggs may be cornered at Chicago by the Cudahys.

It is reported that 2,000 Boers are surrounded east of Pretoria.

The Kalgan expedition was a failure, the Chinese evading battle.

Relatives of Charles H. Hoyt, the playwright, will contest his will.

Mrs. L. N. N. Stevens has been re-elected President of the W. C. T. U.

Maurice Thompson, the author, is dangerously ill at his home in Indiana.

George von L. Meyer of Massachusetts may be the next Ambassador to Italy.

The Alameda, which left Sydney on December 3, is bringing \$300,000 in specie.

All in all \$1,000,000 have been sent from America to India for famine relief.

Two men lost their lives in a wreck on the Northern Pacific at Rocker, Mont.

The Canal Commission makes an emphatic endorsement of the Nicaraguan route.

Galveston is threatened with a typhoid epidemic owing to insanitary conditions.

The Dewey Arch Committee has disbanded and will return money to subscribers.

An American syndicate will spend millions in London building electric railways.

Commodore Alexander Henderson, U. S. N., retired, is seriously ill at Yonkers, N. Y.

In a Southern Pacific collision near Suisun, Cal., seven were killed and many hurt.

Columbia University will give the degree of B. S. to students who qualify in pedagogy.

The summer's clean-up of the Cariboo mines, British Columbia, are over a third of a million.

The House Military Committee will make a strong anti-canteen amendment to Root's Army bill.

Senator Clay of Georgia has introduced a bill to admit free of duty articles controlled by trusts.

Miss Alta Rockefeller is growing new hair drums under the care of the most famous doctor in Vienna.

Missionaries and others who went through the siege protest against lenient treatment of China.

Zella Nicolaus, who sued George Gould for \$40,000, is now suing her for a separation.

Gov. Pingree of Michigan has pardoned Generals White and Marsh upon the payment of \$5,000 fine each.

The twentieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is in session at Louisville, Ky.

Five masked men robbed the office of the Western Lumber Co., at Portland, Ore., and got away with \$5,000.

In Los Angeles the Democrats elected the Mayor but the Republicans got seven of the nine Councilmen.

Gen. Tung Fu Hsiang has been deprived of his rank by imperial edict but left in command of his troops.

Millionaire J. Sloat Fassett of New York has gone to Mexico to develop his mining and railway interests there.

The Columbia University football team will not go to California for want of a cash guarantee from Berkeley.

In a duel at Williamson, W. Va., a clergyman, Rev. Dr. Wohl, shot David Stokes, a lawyer, and was himself killed.

The small German force at Paoting Fu lost twenty killed and many wounded. They were attacked by 2,500 Boxers.

Telegraphers on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad are out on a strike.

Beckham's plurality in Kentucky is 3,693.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU

Wednesday December 12
T. K. K. Nippon Maru Green from
San Francisco, December 6
Schr. Rob Roy from Hawaii
W. S. Keauhou Bay from
Kauai ports, with 1000 tons of sugar

THE WORK OF BOTH HOUSES

An Attempt to Stop Liquor Selling to Hawaiian Natives.

WASHINGTON Dec 6—A bill introduced yesterday in the House of Representatives to prohibit the sale of liquor to natives will be five days ago.

It is in the House of the Representatives that the bill was passed, and the army reorganization bill taken up. It will be a sudden change in the circumstances in the Quartermaster Department from civil life or from volunteer officers commissioned since April 18, 1898, was voted down.

The Senate committee on commerce considered amendments to the ship subsidy bill, the most important being that all ships shall take fifty per cent of their cargo capacity when leaving a port of the United States for a foreign port.

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, has prepared an amendment to the army reorganization bill, which he will present today, making an absolute prohibition of the sale of liquor in canteens or other military property.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the fifty volunteer surgeons with the rank of major, and fifteen assistant surgeons with the rank of captain. An amendment was offered to employ thirty dental surgeons. Mr. Blingham, of Pennsylvania, wanted veterinary surgeons.

The ways and means committee today favorably reported the bill of Mr. Loud of California, adding cherries to the other fruits from which brandy may be distilled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—A delegation of ladies of the W. C. T. U. now in session in Washington and others interested in temperance was given a hearing by committee on insular affairs, in advocacy of Representative Littlefield's bill prohibiting the sale of liquor, opium and intoxicants to aboriginal tribes and native races of the Pacific islands. The ladies announced to speak were Mrs. Stevens, president of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Mary Upham of Wisconsin; Mrs. Scovil, of Minnesota; Mrs. Rounds, of Illinois; Mrs. Gulick, and Misses Leech and Brehm, J. W. Cummings, of New York, of the National Temperance Society, was also present. Mr. Littlefield explained his bill and urged the necessity of adequate legislation to prevent the spread of drinking in the Philippines, Hawaii and other Pacific islands. Misses Leech, Brehm and others were heard along similar lines. It was pointed out by members of the committee that the measure was rather broad, specifying that if "any American citizen sells to an aboriginal native," etc. It was stated that this would apply to Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii, when he came to Washington, as he is a native. The committee took the measure under advisement.

After the Senate went into executive session today the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was immediately taken up. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, took the floor, making an argument in favor of the ratification of the treaty as necessary to secure the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

CASTELLANES TALK BACK

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—A dispatch to the World from Paris says:

Sensational allegations are made by the Count and Countess de Castellane in their answering affidavits just completed and to be used in conjunction with the injunction proceedings pending in the Supreme Court of New York against George J. Edwin, Howard and Helen M. Gould, as trustees of the estate of the late Jay Gould.

Count Boni de Castellane and the Countess are intensely indignant that any attempt should be made in the American courts to deprive them of their income from the Gould estate.

They retaliate by making counter-charges of lack of good faith against Asher Wertheimer, the London dealer in articles of virtue, bric-a-brac and other luxuries, who, seeing no other prospect of being speedily paid the \$25,000 he alleges the Castellane owe him, assigned his claim to Anton J. Dittmar of New York, and thus brought on the present legal complications.

The Count and Countess ask the court to vacate the injunction proceedings first on the ground that the Wertheimer claims are excessive, that the Countess really owes him nothing, and that some of the extraordinarily high-priced articles, for which thousands of Gould dollars were pledged, were not what they were represented to be. In fact, the Count and Countess intimate a desire to prove that certain mirrors bought for a large sum are not genuine antiques.

Probably the strangest point in their affidavit is the allegation that their indebtedness to Wertheimer for goods actually supplied does not and never did amount to \$25,000. They claim that \$20,000 of this big sum is accrued interest for which they disclaim all responsibility.

The Count fees Anna sets up as another and distinct reason why the injunction should be vacated the declaration that Wertheimer retains in his possession all objets belonging to her which the values at from \$300,000 to \$400,000 and that she is about to bring suit for this amount.

As a final point the Castellane's allege that they have property in France worth more than three times the sum of Wertheimer's and all settled this and that they are amply able to satisfy them.

The Count and Countess therefore implore the Supreme Court of the state and county of New York not to impose any injunction on the continued regular payment of their income from the estate of Jay Gould.

Notice to Shipmasters.

Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, cap-

ture vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested at the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regard-

less to the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for con-

tinuing charts or sailing directions, in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

—O. G. CALKINS,

Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SHIPPING NOTES

The Zealandia sails for San Francisco this afternoon at four o'clock from the Oceanic wharf. Berg's band is

in attendance as usual.

The United States Army transport Aztec sails for Manila tomorrow.

The stock will be put on board in the morning after several days at sea.

The United States Naval transport ship Adams arrived in Hilo last Friday after several weeks cruise in the Pacific. She will come to Honolulu in the morning for a week or two.

A sorcery exists among the in-

skinned aboard the transport Aztec

on account of their having to wash all the stalls occupied by the men.

The men claim that inasmuch as they are expert packers skinned

so forth no such work should be required of them.

TOWNE IS SENATOR.

The Populist Leader succeeds Davis of Minnesota.

Duluth Man D. C. —Charles A. Towne left Duluth today for St. Paul where he will receive from Governor and his committee on United States Senator to succeed United States Senator Cushman K. Davis, deceased. He will preside there until Washington before leaving he said that the time of service would of course be short but he might have a vote on some important measure. He considers the proposed bill a bad one, and

that it is the position of the standard army is that the people have voted to put down the war in the Philippines and he will vote to give an army large enough to do that, but not for an increase for any other purpose. He does not expect to participate in debate during his short term.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

December 6 No. 6907—W. B. Kakeo Kekoa to C. Bolte, kula 713. Consideration \$30.

No. 6908—H. S. Rickard and wife to Mrs. Emma Morgan, R. P. 5405 and 7024 (interest in), Haina, Hamakua, Hawaii.

Consideration \$250.

No. 6914—C. S. Desky and wife to C. M. Walton, lots 7 and 8 piece land, Pacific Heights, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$5,500.

December 5 No. 6871—E. G. da Silva and wife to F. A. Ribeiro, piece land, Auwaiololu, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,300.

No. 6875—Healekala Ranch Co. to Bishop of Honolulu, lots 1 and 2, Maui. Consideration \$1.

No. 6878—H. M. Wells and wife to J. A. Gilman; Grant 3567, Wilder Avenue, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$4,500.

No. 6880—W. C. Achi and wife to E. H. W. Broadbent, lots 21, 22 and 23, block 4, Puunui tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$3,000.

No. 6882—D. Lokaua Keku to W. C. Achi, two pieces land, Nolopua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

No. 6885—Jas. Graham and wife to C. Q. Yee Hop, lots 34 and 35, block 7, Kewalo tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000.

No. 6904—L. L. McCandless et al. to L. R. Medeiros, portion of Grant 3400, Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1,250.

December 4 No. 6861—W. M. Buchanan to E. J. Knight; portion of Grants 373, 375 and 369, Kulaokahua, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$7,500; mortgage \$3,500.

No. 6862—A. Vernon to W. C. Achi; R. P. 6434, kula 4046, R. P. 5899, kula 4404, R. P. 2349, kula 2468, Waipuka, Wailea, Maui. Consideration \$500.

No. 6862—W. C. Achi and wife to Pala Plantation Co. Ltd.; R. P. 2349, kula 468, Waipuka, Wailea, Maui. Consideration \$500.

No. 6866—Maui Land & Railroad Co. Ltd. to W. J. Lowrie; piece land and building, Pepee, Waipuku, Maui. Consideration \$1.

No. 6869—Lee Tat Sun to Louis Von Tempsky; one-half of R. P. 1216, Puuhonua, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$3,000.

INDEPENDENTS' PLANS.

Republicans and Democrats Had a Chance to Join With Them.

The Independent Home Rule party has decided to go ahead and appoint on their committee the men who are to take part in the framing of their charter for presentation to the Legislature. They say that they have heard from the Republicans on the matter and that they gave both the Republican and Democratic parties a chance to join with them in the framing of a charter.

James K. Kaulla said yesterday that the Republicans have come out against the proposition of the Independents for concerted action; that the Democrats have as yet held no meeting and passed no resolutions bearing on the matter.

The chairman of the Democratic executive committee, Mr. McCarthy, has written to Kaulla to the effect that the Independents had better go ahead by themselves in the matter of drawing up a charter for presentation to the Legislature.

Kaulla says that some of the most important men in the Democratic party are against this, however, and that they want to join with the Independents.

Beginning at the north corner and running S. 314° E. 5.44 ch. along Waialuna, thence S. 65° W. 2.10 ch. to corner, thence N. 35° E. 2.64 ch. along Koole, thence N. 42° W. 3.60 ch. along Maona to Paalana; thence N. 32° E. 2.96 ch. along Pasina, thence N. 52° E. 88 links to the point of beginning. Containing 1.66 acres, more or less.

2 All that certain piece or parcel of land situated at Waihala, Aiea, Ewa, Oahu, described in Royal Patent 794, L. C. A. 9310, to Kawaua and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the west corner and running S. 494° E. 2.94 ch. along the boundary of Loko Konehiki to corner; thence S. 48° W. 57 ch. to corner, thence S. 35° E. 2.64 ch. along the beach or sea shore to corner; thence S. 67° E. 70 ch. along house lot boundary of Paalana to Paalana; thence N. 57° E. 1.85 ch. along Pasina to corner; thence N. 32° E. 86 ch. along Pasina to corner; thence N. 64° W. 2.67 ch. along Kala-waha to corner; thence N. 35° W. 1.77 ch. along Kalawaha to corner; thence N. 42° W. 1.65 ch. along Kalawaha to corner; thence N. 49° W. 2.10 ch. along Kalawaha to corner; thence S. 56° W. 2.14 ch. along Koole to point of beginning. Containing an area of one (1) acre and 4.64 square chains, more or less.

Further particulars as to the said properties and the sale thereof can be had of Kinney, Ballou & McLanahan, attorneys for the assignee of the mortgagees.

KAPIOLANI ESTATE, LIMITED.

By its attorneys,

KINNEY, BALLOU & McLANAHAN

Honolulu, December 10, 1900

2237—Dec. 14, 21, 28, Jan. 4

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage executed by J. K. Kaulla, who is, or the first party, to Kapiolani, Queen Dowager, or the second party, dated December 18th, 1895, which said mortgage is recorded in the Land Registry of Deeds, book 151, page 36 to 38, and in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: Non-payment of principal or interest or principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1900, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of

P. L. Weaver.

Dated Honolulu, November 30, 1900.

LEWERS & COOKE, Mortgagors

The premises covered by said mort-

gage consist of:

All those premises situated at Pauoa, Punahoa, Oahu, known as lots 12 and 13 being a portion of premises covered by apana 2 on Land Commission Award No. 824, to H. more fully set forth in deed of Bruce Waring and Desky, to T. B. Spring, recorded in book 155, page 40, together with all buildings and improvements thereon.

2323-4F—Nov. 30; Dec. 7, 14, 21.

MORTGAGOR'S NOTICE OF FORE-

CLOSURE

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage executed by J. K. Kaulla, who is, or the first party, to Kapiolani, Queen Dowager, or the second party, dated December 18th, 1895, which said mortgage is recorded in the Land Registry of Deeds, book 151, page 36 to 38, and in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: Non-payment of principal or interest or principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after

the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property con-

veyed by said mortgage will be ad-

vertised for sale at public auction,

at the auction rooms of James F.

Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday,

January 12th, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of

P. L. Weaver.

Dated Honolulu, November 30, 1900.

LEWERS & COOKE, Mortgagors

The premises covered by said mort-

gage consist of:

All those premises situated at Pauoa,

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